dditional Details of the Confliots on Sunday and Monday.

TO FIGHTING ON TUESDAY

nteresting Rebel Accounts of the Battles.

low They Figure Up the Losses on Both Sides,

eretary Stanton to Major General Dir.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CONTEST ON SUNDAY. OPERATIONS OF THE NINTH CORPS.

r. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch. NINTE ARMY CORPS, June 5-P. M. nearer Richmond. Our movement from right to was in the arc of a circle, having its centre to the some seven miles on an air line.

THE PRHELS ON OUR PRONT up extensive works, and mounting heavy Lest night they shelled the headquarters of Genemerning the band of General Ledlie's briwhile playing at headquarters, were suddenly comrebels fired, this time guided by the sound.

SUNDAY IN CAMP. ecasional discharge of a cannon, the day has been nally quiet, and in that respect distinctly marked in In fact, we begin to think that General Grant does ght, or rather attack, on Sunday. He makes fightbusiness, to which it is sufficient to devote six days of the seven, as in any other business. I may be misaccounting for the quiet which prevails to as it did last Sunday; but certainly the Christian be combined with the hero. The Christian Commis-McClellan, held divine service at the hospital of the division this afternoon.

se fighting on Thursday afteruoon and Friday morn in which our corps so gallantly repulsed the attack well's command, will amount to some twelve hunin killed, wounded and missing.

INCIDENTS OF PRIDAY'S PIGHT. on, and when the enemy returned the fire the noise deafening. It was not long before our infantry be g to regain the lost ground of yesterday.

ed the tired soldiers of the First division. General trauft's brigade, supported' by the command of Colo ement continued until about nine o'clock, when, by most steady valor and cool fighting, our boys fought Michigan regiments of Hartranit's brigade suffered

teked still further to the right. The brigade of Colonel iffin threw up intrenchments during the night, where by rested while the brigade of Colonel Curtin advanced. nel Curtin disposed his men in line of battle, with Forty firth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania on the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts and Seventh de island on the left, and the Fifty-eighth husetts in the centre. Detachments of the irty sixth and Forty-eighth were deployed as skirers. Pushing through the woods under a heavy fire y encountered the rebuls in line of battle, and drove n steadily about a mile, when a battery of four guns ed on their fixnk, causing a halt in the movement Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania gallantly argod the battery, but were met by a terrific fire, which ers, however succeeded in appreaching quite close e men, so that the battery was most effectually

ht of Colonel Curtic- and swung around, with the able to use it themselves, seemed fully determined at we should not, and consequently defended any apmpt were subjected to a finnk fire of unusual severity, d Colonel Griffin ordered them to fall back to a road n formed a natural defence, running as it did through on cut in the soil.

had driven the rebole back fully a mile, and had med possession of a line of breastworks so essential

THE STRUGGLE ON MONDAY.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch. NINTH ARMY CORPS, June 6-5 P. M.

PIGHTING ON MONDAY. tverything remained quiet on our front to-day until out half as hoursings when a rebel battery, which had into position in front of Ledlie's brigade, opened with pil. Our betteries responded, and a brief artillery nt took place, continuing until the rebels coused firing.

CAUGHT SLIGHTLY UNDERSPED.

Dur boystwore washing and bathing in a stream, when builets made them briskly beat a hasty retreating of them in materalibus puris—to the intrench int. It he quiot again.

Bit. Francis C. Long's Despatch.

BIT. Francis C. Long's Man.

BIT. Francis

and mortare, rather than by sacrificing the lives of sol-diers in thousands by throwing them into the jaws of

In our account upon the rebel introchments, on the 3d metant, we lost more men, it is easd, thun Grant lest during the whole slege of Vicksburg. In the course being purposed by Generals Grant and Mesde we see an omen of success. We see the cautious general and the

frubts are in the course of construction, with reduce, salients, &c. It would be highly improper, however, to

THE CONTROL THE APTERNOOR ur line between three and four o'clock this afternoon and for a few minutes a general engagement seemed to-evitable; but it soon subsided. Some of the enemy's shells fell near the Second corps hospitals, some two miles in the reary Since that time everything has been une

their exact location at present

approach He reports that Mr. Francis, correspondent of the New York World, was taken prisoner a few days ago while endeavoring to reach the White Home with despatches for the paper he was reporting for.

Our Soldiers in Lynchburg, Va. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. POWERT HELL, N. Y., June 8, 1864.

I forward to you and would respectfully ask you to publish the names of some seventon enlisted men of the publish the names of sound (Harris Light), taken prices Second New York cavalry (Harris Light), taken prices

Second New York cavalry (Harris Light), taken prisoners in the battle of the Wilderman, May 5, and confined in Lynchburg, Va., May 16. All of the men were well. I made my escape from Lynchburg May 16, reaching our lines June 1, at Harper's Ferry.

Sergosal M Howard, Co. L.

Private James A. Campbell, Co. a.

Private Charles W. Hoe, Co. A.

Private Charles W. Hoe, Co. A.

Private Charles W. Hoe, Co. A.

Private Eugene Traverse, Co. F.

Private Junius Warner, Co. G.

Private James Tibbetts, Co. H.

Private Henry Frankenburger, Co. H. Private Beni, F. Bolivar, Co. R.
Private Beury Frackenburger, Co. H.
Private John D. Elger, Co. L.
Private John Tice, Co. K.
Private Samuel D. Cripple, Co. K.
Private Samuel Chape, Co. L.
Private H. Cumming, Co. L.
Private J. C. Bronnell, Co. M.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. B. BIRTes F. K. Privat Licutement,
Second New York cavelry.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from the Richmond Po June 1. 8 and 8.

We have received the Richmond Dispatch, of June 1, Examiner, of June 2, and Sentinel, of June 3. The Sentinel of the 3d inst. announces the arrival of eight hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners on Friday last at Libby prison. It calls them an uncultivated and bar-

THE BATTLE ON PRIDAY.

It says that on Friday fourteen assaults were made by Grant's army on the right of their line beid by Kershaw, Hoke and Breckinridge, all of which were repulsed with great sloughter of the assailants, our men escaping at tial success against Breckinridge, but that they subse-quently recovered the ground lost. It mays the Yankee twelve thousand in this engagement, and says they took

The Sentinel further remarks that Grant's object was to gain the strong positions around Gaines' Mill, open the road to Bottom's Bridge, and connect with Butler, but that his object has been signally and disastrously de-

The Sentinel winds up its article as follows:-

In short, yesterday was a happy day for us, and a dark one for Grant. We have lost no ground on our right. We have gained largely on our left. We have taken bearly two thousand prisoners. We have put hors du coulest perhaps ten thousand Yankoo'soldiers. We have suffered very sitght loss. Thank God. The Sentinel also says that a raid was made in Name mond last week by our troops, under Major Yates, wh

REBEL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. Colonel A. D. Moore, of the Sixty-sixth North Carolina regiment, was killed in Friday's fight. General Law was wounded above the eve on the same day; also Generals Lane, Kirkland and Finnegan. Law's brigade, in its batties with Butler, lost over four hundred men. On Thurs-

day night an attack was made by Gillmore on the works

Colonel Townshend's death is announced. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the 1st just., and died the next day. He commanded the One Hundred and Sixth New York regiment.

THE PLAG OF TRUCE.

fing of truce was sent by General Grant yesterday, in charge of Colonel Theodore Lyman, of General Meade's staff, proposing a cessation of bostilities on a portion of our line, for an hour or more, to bury the dead and care for the wounded between the two lines. Colonel Lyman waited until eleven P. M., but received

This morning an answer came; but some difficulty ex

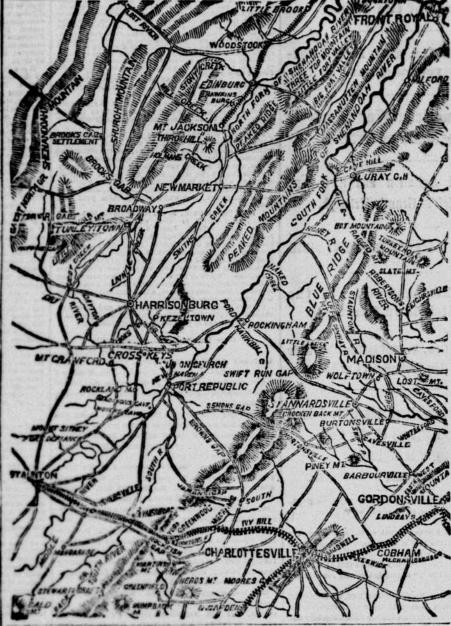
has yet been come to in regard to the matter. SKIRMISHING. Some skirmisbing has taken place along the line to-day as well as occasional artillery shots, but without any

hange in position or loss to us. MORE PRISONERS. Ninety-two prisoners were brought in to-day, among whom are Major Oliver S. Sandford, of the Seventh Con-

The Sentinel reports the wounding of Colones O. M. Dentzer, of the Twenty-second South Carolina regiment, and his capture by the Yankee troops on Wednesday.

HUNTER'S VICTORY AT MOUNT CRAWFORD.

Scene of the Operations in Shenandoah Valley .-- Capture of Staunton.



A cotemporary says trans that more men on the 12th than Napoleon loss in the battle of Waterloo. In the night volume of his memotive, dictated at St. Helena to General Gourgand. Napoleon says the lose of the French army, from the opening of the campaign to the gales of Paris, was 41,000 men. This statement embraces the battles of Lagoy and Quaire firms on the 15th of June, the battles of Waterloo on the 18th, the arisem of Grouby with Blueber's rear guard on the same day, and the pursuit to Paris. In the battle of Waterloo, according to Colonel Siborne, the French last 23,000 men killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. According to Napoleon the allies lost in the campaign 60,000 men. In the battle of Waterloo their loss was mearify equal to that it was about 22,000 men killed and wounded. A very large proportion of the French loss was moursed after the rout, the French humany. Before the acrival of the Prushins, or rather of Bushier, the alliest loss had evidently been much heavier than the French.

Now, in the battle of Spettaylvania touri House, on the 12th, the lowest estimate we have soon made of the energy loss was 20,000. A corresponded to killed in five to one. If this estimate we have soon made of the that at least 7,000 near were killed dead in front of our rows peneral editors, we have heaved, sure eases the helief that at least 7,000 near were killed dead in front of our position. The cursal proportion of seameded to killed is five to one. If this estimate he correct, then Grant must have lost forty two thousand men on that day alone. This estimate he work, is as avidently too high as that of wenty thousand is too low. The probability of that the loss was about they thousand. This estimate agrees with all the accounts we have from the North, where, in private circles, includy—according to the Probability of that there is this ediference between the sampaign of Waterloo and that of Epottsylvania. In the French, and exception and that of Epottsylvania in the former, the single or me this difference bet

campaign, on one side at least, has been blooder still.

(From the Richmood Examiner, June 2.)

The moath of May, which has just closed, might be justly termed "bloody May." The terrible and unprecedented campage in Virginia. Georgia and other purchase of the confeceracy where the opposing armies have mest would seem to give it that designation. A friend, who has taken the trouble to make a rough estimate of the killed in battle since the lai of May, has given us the heads of the schoolation.

in Virginia-	yankees	80,000 10,000	
n Georgia	Tankees	12,000 8,000	
	Yankees	4,000	17,000
Both armi	in May	the	10,000 oc. of

officers. In Virginia alone, since the commencement of the long fight with Grant, we have lost nineteen gen-rals—saven killed ten wounded and two captured. The names of the tilled are Stuart, Jenkins, Bafford, Jones, Julius Daniel, Gordon, of North Carolina, and Perrin, of South Carolina. Those captured are General Edward Johnson and General Walter.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs on the Mississippi--- The Rebels Out of Money,

The following is from the Atlanta Confederacy:—
CLINTON, La., May 22, V1x MOSILE, May 29, 1804.
At six o'clock yesterday evoning the Yankee army across the river broke camp at Magents, where they had been fortifying, and moved down the river, the cavalry and artillery on land, and the infantry in transports. Wharkon's Taxas cavalry was twenty miles west of them at Morgan's feery, and our infantry was at Simmsport waiting for Walker's command to come up.

A Major of the Confederate army, who crossed the river reserring reports as follows:—Seven gunboats and seven transports have been captured.

The whole number of prisoners captured in Arkanas and Louisians was sixteen thousand.

the whole number of prisoners captured in Arkansas and Louisians was sixteen thousand.

On the 7th instant two gunboats and three transports were captured in Calasine river, in Southwestern Louisians, by Coloned Alexander.

All the property from Nachitoches to Shroveport was nearly destroyed by the enemy. Dwelling houses, cotton gine, magar houses, corn cirts and everything else was industriminately burned. Many families were left destituted of both food and clothing.

Two Vackre transports passed up the river vesterday with perpostrops.

with pagrostroops.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 30.]

VIOLATIONS OF THE RULES OF WARPARE.

At a meeting of Cougress held on Saturday, May 26,

Mr. Caperion, of Virginia, submitted the following reslation, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be
instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting
the President to make an exposition, through our Comturnium of the property of the various for the relations of the
rules of civilized warfare and of the afrecities committed
by the government and the armies of the United States in rules of civilized warfare and of the strectiles committed by the government and the armies of the United States in the prescution of hostilities against the Confederate States of America.

by the government and the armies of the United States in the persocution of noethines against the Confederate States of America.

This is the paradoxical condition in which Mr. Memminger, the creator of so many hundred millions of paper money, finish is treasury to day. Money, money everywhere, but not a dollar of the issue to pay off just claims with. Why Because the money making department was turned topay intry by the packing off of the note signers to Colombia, South Carolina, and the nervous fright into which Mr. Memminger was thrown by the Northern Sourish of trumpots that preceded the advance of Greet's hosts. Next Wednesday, the list of June, is pay day in all the government departments and offices, and the devil will be to pay between the poor clerks and government employees and the landladdes and landlords for board due and not paid.

The evidence of the two Sourctaries—Messrs, Mallory and Saturday was rather neutral than otherwise, and did not defract from the serious weight of testimony condead against the sounded by several wite-sees for the proceeds against the sound by several wite-sees for the proceed against the sound by several wite-sees for the hotel at teppahamock, with whom Lugo boarded while he was down laying his charts of the toroedo locations, and one enith, of the cavairy service, with whom Lugo conversed, and it out more than he nitended. About a doces witnesses in all laws given in their testimony, and the mass of it points to his certain conviction upon the grave larges against him.

Ballanda Accident.

grave charges against him.

Extracal Accident.

The Sentines publishes an account of an accident on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Stony creek. One soldier was killed and from ten to fifteen wounded. The man killed was named Paulson, from South Carolina, He was on his way home wounded, being the last but one of time brothers who entered this war; seven have been killed and one died from wounds received on the field of

Convention of the American Medical Roclety. SECOND DAT'S PROGREDINGS. The newly elected President, N. S. Davies, of Ohio, called the meeting to order at half-past ten o'clock, and, after the

The newly elected President, N. S. Davies, of Ohlo, called the meeting to order at half-past ten o'clock, and, after the reading of the minutes, the following medical gentlemen were elected members of the association, and were accorded the privilege of participating in the proceedings:—

Pr. Knight, of Westchester county, New York, Pr. W. R. Soothward, of Kaismanoo, Michigan, Dr. O. White, of Omesgo, and Dr. Livingston, of Massachusetts.

A number of venerable physicians who have been foremast in advancing the interests of the association were invited to take nests upon the platform, after which the regular order of business was resouned. A number of reports were read, and after the routine business of the meeting was complisted an adjournment took place till nine o'clock this morning, at which time an important paper will be read by Dr. Kneeland, of Omodaga county, New York, Dr. Barnasy, who is connected with the Health Department of the city, will also read a paper of importance. The axact branch of medical science upon which the doctor proposes to treat has not been made public.

The most important part of the proceedings venterday were a set of resolutions, offered by Professor Gardiner, asking the government to permit a flag of truce boat to go Sauth with medicines, to be applied for the benefit of wounded rebels and Uniou soldiers in rebet hospitals, who, from the explences of war, cannot be properly treated by the surgicines of the rebet army. In effecting the resolutions of the subject—many of the members expressing their disapprobation—on a vote being taken the recolutions were tabled.

After the adjournment to the require meeting a meeting of one section was held to hear a paper read by Dr. Gardiner—authough several prominent practitioners in that important branch of surgery differed with him is some of his deductions—were favorably received by a majority of the members.

A meeting and the Cardiner authough several prominent monity this adternoon, or as the members.

HUNTER.

Victory at the Head of the Shenandoah Valley.

Staunton Captured by the Union Troops.

The Enemy Defeated at Mount Crawford and Fall Back to the Mountains.

General Jones, the Rebel Commander, Killed.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY

Ammunition Carried on the Backs of the Men.

Wagons, Extra Clothing, Tents and Baggage Sent Far to the Rear.

The Contest Near Harrisonburg,

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

es a victory by General Hunter over the rebels

feat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, twelve on the battle field. His successor retired to Waynes boro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottes-

The paper further states that no hospitals or stores vere captured by General Hunter.

Another despatch announces that our forces occupy EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SECOND DESPATOR.

To Major General Dix :-General Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staum on is confirmed by the following despatch just received

June 7 give intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford between General Hunter and General Jones, in which Hunter was victorious and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday."

EDWIN M. STANTON.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Desputches. GENERAL HUNTER'S VIGOROUS PORICY.

On assuming command of this department Major Gene the conduct of both its military and semi-civil operations a vigor which it long lacked. In a few days-almost in a few hours and as with the dash of a pen-he did all that a good commander could, and decidedly more than many should be written to explain how this good was accompli-hed, when it can be done so much better by giving

pibled, when it can be done so much better by giving publicity to the following order:—

GERERAL RUNTER'S ORDER.

GERERAL GUETA-VO. 29.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WERT VIRGINA. It is of the utmost importance that this army be placed in a condition for immediate efficiency.

We are contending against an enemy wno is in carnest, and if we expect success we too must be in carnest, and if we expect success we too must be in carnest, and if we expect success we too must be in carnest, and if we expect success we too must be in carnest, and the well done, the protective care of a kind Providence will certainly onsure to us a complete success.

I. Every teat will be immediately turned in for transportation to Martinsburg, and all bagage not expressly allowed by this order will be at conce sent to the rear. There will be but one wagon allowed to each regiment, and these will couly be used to transport spare annumbition, carner kettles, tools and messpans. Every wagon will have eight picked horzes or unites, two divers and two saddles. One wagon and one ambulance will be allowed to department headquarters. The other ambulances will be under the immediate orders of she Medical Director.

If for the expedition on hand, the dothes that soldiers have on their backs, with one pair of extra shoes and socks, are amply sufficient. Everything else in the shape of clothing will be packed to day and sent to the rear. In each grapsuck there must be one hundred rounds of ammunition, carefully packed; four pounds of hard bread, to last eight days; ten rations of coffee, sugar and sell, and one pair of shoes and socks, but nothing else.

III. Brigade and all other commanders will be held strictly responsible that their commands are amply supplied on the march. Cattle, sheep and bogs, and if necessary, horses and mules must be taken and slaughter ed. These supplies will be seized under the direction of officers duly authorized, and upon a system which will be responsible that there is a proper and orderly division of the supplies—great

and soldier of the army in the field an earnest and unwavering support. He relies with confidence upon an ever kind Providence for a glorious result. The Lleutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, who is now vigoronaly pressing back the enemy upon their last stronghold, expects much from the Army of the Shenandoush, and he must not be disappointed.

VI. In conclusion, the Major General commanding makes it known that he will nold every efficer to the strictest accountability for the proper soforcement of discipline in all respects; and that, on the other hand, he will nover cease to urge the prompt promotion of all officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who attract recognition by their gallantry and good conduct. By command of CHARLES G. HALPINK, Assistant Adjustit General.

By the time this letter reaches you we will not only have moved, but have advanced some distance. There is no longer any necessity for concealing the fact. The enemy is all around us. He watches over every movement both night and day. Their scouts hang upon our

as to the result of our movements. This is not a feelbardy expedition, organized and being executed on the spur of the moment; but the carrying out of a portion o erush the rebellious hordes that now defy us at many points. The uninitiated may think that we are in danger and will accomplish the object for which it is moving, successful. The chances are in our favor, and the advantages of position has already been secured before the

Notwithstanding I have written so hopefully, the reaser must not take it for granted we have an easy task to accomplish. Such is not the fact. We have rough roads to travel over, an impoverished country to pass through, deep streams to cross, vallies to penetrate, gape to occupy, mountains to slank, and without doubt a beavy engagement to encounter, and all this before our combinations can become known to the public at large. GENERAL HUNTER.

With the army moving in the Shenandosh valley, General Hunter has assumed command in person, and is inspiriting the thoops by his persevering activity, his presence and his counsel. Yet he has not cut loose entirely from the other columns. These obey his orders and e nduct their movements in accordance with the plan he

is provided with to go by.

EFFECT OF GENERAL BUNTER'S ORDER.

The order that is given above has been the cause of no fittle excitement amongst quartermasters and commis saries. They are just now afforded no breathing spell from business. No doubt it will do them good. The weaestings for hard work. Certainly there is every prospect that they will have an extra fine chance afforded me, there is enough work on band to give constant employment to a regiment of them for some time to comethis particular time. If a report should reach you that our army is falling back, do not credit it. Such a report is likely to arise out of the order sending transportation and baggage to the rear. The train we have cut loose

CROOK AND AVERILL.

Although these officers have done much already with hear more from them. They may be falling back, as has been reported; but it was for a purpose which will ere many days be known to the public. All I know is that if the enemy followed them up in the belief that they were hastily retreating, the enemy was what may be inelegantly but briefly termed "soid." The enemy may find we will next time bring our "wares" to another parently very favorable to Yankee speculation.

At last accounts both Cook and Averili were advancing on the enemy.

GENERAL SIGEL'S PAREWELL ORDER The following explains itself;-

Headquartes, Derartment West Virginia, May 21, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States I am releved from the command of this department.

Major General Hunter, United States Volunteers, is my necessor.

successor.

In leaving the troops under my immediate command, I feel it my duty to announce my most succere thanks to the officers and men who have sustained me so faithfully during the last campaign.

Having no other wishes and aspirations but to serve and promote the good cause, which we are all bound to defend, I hope that fins! success may crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army.

F. SIGEL, Major General.

It will be remembered that on the 7th General Sign nto Fledmont and destroyed an immense amount of rail road and other property. That force has been heard strong enough for the work it was sent to accomplish. Fifteenth New York cavalry, Colone: Root, and the Twenond Pennsylvania cavairy, Colonel Higgins (in all hundred men), the latter colonel com movement. The force moved from Winchester, and or siace, in which we got decidedly the best of it. The rebels giving way, our forces proceeded to retire. But it our officers' conceptions. The rebels, being strongly reinforced, hastened after our retiring troops, and met them at a gap between Wardenville and Moor field. Here another fight ensued, and our four hundred ment, White's battalion, and McNeil's guerilla party amounting in all to at least thirteen hundred men. Charges were made by both parties. We drove the rebels back to the last charge that was made. Yet the enemy con whelming odds. The Union troops the commenced a retreat by way of the Last river road, and faulty, reached omney and Springfield, but not until they had destroyed the whole of their train. Of the casualties I have yet no account. So persistently did the rebels follow up this small force that the rear guard was attacked five times within a few hours. The men are reported to have be

RESEL MILITIA ADDED TO THEIR ARMY. From deserters who have come to we learn that the memy's regular forces now on our front have been very considerably increased by militiamen. An order has been issued calling out the militia and every man and boy who can bear arms and come provided with even a shot gun, for the defence of Staunton. The militia forces

One person, representing himself as a refugee, says the rebets have withdraws almost all their forces from the valley and sent them to Lee. This mad's statement is not credited here. I send it to you though, for it might

HARRSONBURG, SHEMANDOAH VALLEY, June 2, 1864. THE RERELS ATTEMPT TO CHECK HUNTER'S ARMY.

yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to check our advance by making a stand at a creek situated at a point miles before from this place. Small arms, with artillery, were used on both sides. For a very short time the affair was quite spirited We eventually drove the enemy back, crossed the creek and moved on to this place. One section of McClenahan's battery is reported o have been opp sed to us. In falling back the enemy destroyed the bridge over

There is every indication that we can take Staunton without experiencing much of an engagement. GENERAL AVERILL—THE REDAL FORCES IN THE VALLEY.
General Averill is reported to be at or near Jackson river, in the neighborhood of the terminus of the Virgin a Central Ratiroad. He is stated to be progressing finely.

North river, near Mount Crawford. Our march will

necessarily be delayed until we rebuild it.

We have authentic information that In his division Breckinridge took with him to Lee all regular rebel forces in the valley except imboden's command tar troops at Staunton. Militia forces were manning the fortifications. The rebels have from eight to ten pieces of artillery in position at Staunton. It is light, intended

GALATEA, 10 guns .-- The Galatea was overhauled on the dry dock and supposed to be thoroughly caulked, and was then prepared for sea. On Sunday, June 8, she salled for Cape Haytten. When out eight hours the water in the well had risen twenty-four inches and from that to thirty five. The men were constantly at the pump, and finding it of no avail we were obliged to put back. The government ought to throw ber back on the contractor's hands and put the crew on some other vessel. The following is

a list of her officers:-

Commander—John Guest,
Livisangst—John McParland,
Acting Master—Fred. C. Miller,
Acting Enrign—Thos. Cousins,
Acting Assistant Faymasier—A. W. Bacon.
Acting Assistant Ensigns—Edward Jaurylean, William

Robinson.
Acting Marier's Mates—Isaac F. Alkins, Frank A. Tobey,
Wm. B. Joseph.
Empireer.—Acting First Assistants, A. S. Chipman,
Theo. F. Lewis; Acting Third Assistants, Hobert D. Giberson., Benon, Implaine, Wm. H. Waite.
Caytain's Cierk—Mr. Pleasmanno.
Paymaser's Clerk—Mr. Rick lee.
Faymaser's Second—S. H. Attenter.
Doctor's Second—Geo. Atkinson.
Yeoman—Edward Cornell.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Suranne Court—Creutt—Part 1—Adjourned to Monday, June 13. Part 2—Adjourned to Monday, June 13. Part 3—13 Duane street—Court opens at ten A. M. Calendar unchanged.

Supranon Court—Thial Trim.—Part 1—Non. 2399. 3995, 2660, 2463, 3465, 4292, 3637, 1411 4313, 3143, 3735, 3995, 2660, 2463, 3465, 4292, 3637, 1411 4313, 3143, 3735, 3420 54, 3166, 2249, 3573. Part 2—Non. 3/98, 3302, 8464, 3616, 3764.

Commin Phase Court—Thial Trime —Part 1—Nos. 442, 271, 462, 380, 568, 199, 649, 270, 178, 65, 564, 191, 209, 568, 149, Part 2—Nos. 819, 449, 140, 202, 420, 807, 78, 249, 556, 551, 563, 334, 314, 388, 221. flanks, appear upon our front, and have even now made their way to our rear. Still there is no necessity for fear